

Group Presentation-GROUP 1

Why is the river changing?

- Mismanagement of water in Usangu, there is water wasted in schemes (flooding...)
- Poor allocation and poor administration of water rights
- Lack of land-use planning, poor management of land

Why is the river changing? Cont.

- Lack or gaps of knowledge:
 1. Of water available (incl. Groundwater)
 2. Of water demand to each sector
 3. Of the dynamics, such as livestock number or population (immigration) in the Usangu
 4. Between the decision makers and the people in Usangu
- ⇒ need for dialogue and more contacts

Do we understand enough?

Although need to have a holistic and common understanding we have enough knowledge to implement some solutions. Research must be on-going

What are our priorities?

1. Domestic water (maybe by developing wells)
2. Well managed irrigation systems (increase efficiency)
3. Excess water in wet season to be stored and used for RNP and HEP

We need initially decision aid to know the water available and the demand for different sectors, but for implementation we need much more field work and physical observation.

GROUP PRESENTATION - GROUP 2

Question 1 - On understanding:

Are there gaps in understanding?

There is a gap in understanding how the GRR flows between Ifushiro swamp and the perennial swamp (*Ihefu*); and the routing properties of the *Ihefu*. However, an intensive study is currently underway to understand the hydrological function of Ifushiro swamp.

There is lack of understanding by stakeholders on the causes of drying of the GRR due to lack of proper dissemination strategy of research findings.

Question 1 contd.

Is there now consensus on the causes of Ruaha National Park river change and separately of the Mtera/Kidatu issue?

Yes. There seems now to be a consensus on the above issue. There is no direct relationship between the drying of the GRR and the Mtera/Kidatu issue.

The Mtera/Kidatu issue is a management problem and Ruaha National Park river change is a dry season problem aggravated by poor water management and dry season irrigated agriculture taking place upstream of RNP.

However, more study and data is required to clarify more on the relationship between the two.

Question 1 contd.

Do we understand enough to implement appropriate solutions?

Yes. We have adequate understanding to start implementing appropriate solutions. Some of the appropriate solutions include:

- Training of farmers on proper water management from the catchment to farm level;
- Construction of storage reservoirs in the upstream reaches;
- Thorough study on the socio-economic and livelihood benefits of the Usangu wetlands

Question 2

On objectives for water sectoral allocation:

What are our priorities for water development?

Priorities for water development should be as follows:

1. Domestic
2. Agriculture
3. Environment
4. Industries

Question 2 contd.

- What should be the main criteria for boosting or allocating water-social good, environmental protection or economic utility maximisation?
 - 1. **Domestic:** Basic need for human survival and consumes relatively small amount of water.
 - 2. **Agriculture:** Is the main source of livelihood
 - 3. **Environment:** Requires relatively small amount of water
 - 4. **Industries:** Are capable of developing their own sources of water e.g. construction of dams, reservoirs and boreholes.
- Further studies are required to generate economic indicators for prioritising water use.

Question 2 contd.

- **Do we need a Decision-Aide?**
Yes. This is because a DA is a tool used to assist in decision making. A participatory approach should be employed so that farmers are also included in the decision-making process.
Further to that, indigenous knowledge can be integrated in the DA so that this tool can be used to solve problems of water allocation.

GROUP 3

3) Institutional and Legal Framework

- **Identify institutions/Organizations and their role**
 - RBWO (allocation, pollution control, WRs/WU fee collection, conflict resolution, awareness creation)
 - RUBADA (Resource development and coordinate activities in the basin)
 - High level: Sectoral Ministries: MAFS, MWLD, MNRT, MCM + other ministries
 - District councils
 - Regional Administration
 - TANESCO, TANAPA
 - ZIO
 - 7 district councils (Mbeya, Mbarali, Makete, Njombe, Mufindi, Iringa and Chunya)
 - 3 Game reserves (Usangu, Mpanga & Kituro)
 - NGOs & CBOs (including WUAs & other Groups)
 - Large Scale Irrigation Farms
 - Training Institutions
 - Programmes and projects

3) Roles cont

- **District councils = Formulate bye-laws for NRM, Implement sectoral policies within their area, collect revenue, improve infrastructure, environmental control**

3) Do we really need them?

- Yes, We need them - can not do without them,
- But, some duplication of efforts (e.g. RBWO and RUBADA)
- So many CBOs and NGOs (uncoordinated), but come with different objectives – different dimensions
- Conflicting water plans (each district with its own plan)
- Need to streamline them
- Need to be inter-linked

3) What linkages between these?

- Coordination in planning (water utilization) - linkage should start from sub-catchment Vs district level
- District council/TRA? – collection of water fees (but technical/management capacity?)
- Need to have a coordination agency – to harmonize plans at different levels

4) Interventions and Activities:

- **Conduct study:
Conservation of Water
Resources to meet the
future demand**

GROUP 4

Qn. 3: Institutional and Legal Framework

Institutions vested in Water in GRR

- **Ministries**
MoWLD, MAFS, MNRT, MEM, Local Government, VPO, Cooperative and marketing
- **Agencies**
NEMC, TANAPA, TANESCO, NAFCO, RUBADA, RBWO
- **NGOs** - Friends of Ruaha, etc
- **Water User Associations**
- **Traditional/informal institutions**

Flexibility

- **Game Reserves** - Community based management
- **Water storages** - where needed in the basin
- **Tap alternative water sources** (groundwater, rain water, etc.)

Roles of Institutions

What should institutions and laws do?

- Policies, guidelines, laws/ regulation inter-ministerial
- Participatory approaches
- Integration amongst sectors (policies, etc.) - horizontal and vertical
- Operationalize the equitable utilization and supply of water
- MoWLD - Tanesco loyalty to whom? → More in Rufiji Basins ←
- **Game Reserves**: apply participatory approaches: NGOs Advocacy

Qn.4: Interventions and Activities

Means and strategies

- Storage/supply solutions
- Enhance design requirements - multiple uses
- IWRM at local level
- Water rights → Social and environment (probably not payable?)
- Water permits temporarily → for economic and payable
- Redesign intake → Proportional intake
- Both micro and macro water management